

The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXIV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1863.

NUMBER 240.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.
OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over
Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

Gen. Meade arrived in the city yesterday, and, of course, all sorts of rumors became rife. We stated yesterday morning that Meade had been ordered to pursue Lee and give him battle. We gave the item as a rumor, although it was well-founded. We now learn that he was positively ordered to pursue Lee and make him fight. From the fact that no engagement has taken place, since the General's arrival in the city, all sorts of rumors have been set afloat. Some are to the effect that he was to be removed unless he led Lee into battle, and that, failing in so doing, he has presented himself for that object. Be this as it may, we learn that he has informed the President that he cannot make a forward movement under three weeks at least, on account of the condition of the railroad, which has been utterly destroyed. It will take at least sixteen days to replace the bridge at Rappahannock station, and until that structure is rebuilt, no extensive advance can be made.—In connection with this subject we may state that it is rumored that Ewell's corps has been sent to reinforce Bragg.—[Wash. Chronicle.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the press correspondence off Charleston to the 18th instant, we learn that the opposing forces had been quiet for some days, evidently reserving their ammunition for an expected advance of the iron-clads, whose ability to enter Charleston harbor was to be tried by Admiral Dahlgren. The Confederates are engaged in strengthening their position on James Island. It is said that they have several rams in Pocotaligo river, threatening the Federal fleet in Port Royal harbor. A Confederate dispatch, dated Charleston, Tuesday, the 20th, states that General Gilmore is constructing a battery east of Fort Gregg, facing the sea. The Confederate batteries have resumed the bombardment of Forts Gregg and Wagner, and keep up a brisk fire.—[Balt. Sun.]

In compliance with his own request when dying, the remains of the late General "Stonewall" Jackson, were buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Lexington, in Virginia. The Richmond Dispatch says: "Nothing marks the spot where his remains lie to distinguish his grave from that of others, save a diminutive Confederate flag not larger than a lady's kerchief. This tiny emblem is fastened to a staff not more than two feet long, and placed at the head of the grave. Close by his side a small grave is to be seen, which contains the remains of his child, who died a few years ago, and not far distant is the grave of his first wife, 'Ellenor,' the daughter of George and Julia Junkin, with a plain marble slab at the head. His late residence, is situated near the centre of the town, and is modest and unpretending. It is now tenanted by Dr. Freeman, late of Shenandoah county, Va."

A young man named Barnett, yesterday morning, had his arm badly crushed, while coupling cars together at the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac, received last night, state it has now been ascertained that none of the Confederate Infantry were engaged with Kilpatrick's cavalry near Buckland Mills on Monday. A brigade of Confederate sharpshooters, dismounted and partially concealed, deluded the Federal cavalry into the belief that they were attacked by infantry. Lee's army, with the exception of Stuart's cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock on Monday, at Rappahannock Station.—Stuart fell back on the river, Tuesday, not stopping in Warrenton. Officers of Gen. Lee's army stated that their retreat was caused by a destitution of provisions. Their bridge over the Rapidan had been carried away by the rise caused by the storm of Thursday night, and Lee laid a pontoon bridge, over which he crossed his army to the south side of that river. It is believed no considerable Confederate force is now north of the Rapidan, unless it be a portion of Stuart's cavalry with his artillery. It was currently stated by Confederate officers that, having driven Meade back towards Washington, and having destroyed a portion of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, either Hill's or Ewell's corps would now be immediately dispatched to the assistance of Bragg. This is strengthened by previous reports that one of these corps was about to start before the late movement began. Confederate papers say Lee captured ten thousand Federal troops, a full battery, and a large number wagons, during his late campaign. Official reports contradict this statement, a few prisoners excepted. The Warrenton railroad has not been destroyed by the Confederates. The Federals now hold the country east of the Rappahannock.—[Cor. Ass'n. Press.]

A sharp correspondence has taken place between Mr. Robert Ould, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, and Brigadier General S. A. Meredith U. S. Commissioner for exchange, from which it appears that there is a wide difference between the parties as to the number of prisoners with which each should be credited, and that all arrangements for a further exchange are, for the present, knocked in the head. The controversy, though it had been for some time brewing, sprang immediately out of the exchange notice published by Mr. Ould on the 12th of September last, declaring a portion of the Vicksburg garrison again in the service.

The Stimers Court of Inquiry have closed their proceedings. It will be remembered that Chief Engineer Stimers was charged by Admiral Dupont with having censured him in public for his failure to properly use the means placed at his disposal for the reduction of Charleston. The Court report the testimony to the Department, with the opinion that nothing has been adduced to require further action on their part.

The latest London dates announce the death of Lord Lyndhurst, at the age of 92 years.—The deceased was a native of Boston, Mass., and one of the very oldest great politicians of the world. He was about the age of the venerable Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and much older than Lords Brougham and Palmerston.

Flora Temple the sixteen hundred dollar mare that died, away down East, October 9, was not the Flora T.—the grandiflora of the turf—but a horse of another color.

THE WAR IN THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

Intelligence from Arkansas, by the way of Memphis, reports the Confederate army to be in a disorganized condition on account of the change of commanders, Gen. Price having been superseded by Gen. Holmes. General Kirby Smith's headquarters are at Marshall. The Confederate cavalry leader Stelby has crossed the Arkansas river in the direction of Missouri at the head of eight hundred mounted men.

A report reaches us from N. O. via Port Royal, that the Texas expedition under Gen. Banks has effected a landing at Point Isabel, Texas, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. This story is discredited. Previous accounts reported General Banks on the 18th ult. at Vermilion river, about half way to the Texas line.

The Confederates, it is said, have been pretty well cleared out of Eastern Kentucky. An expedition, consisting of detachments from two Kentucky regiments, recently sent out by Col. Gallup, has returned to Catlettsburg, bringing fifty prisoners, sixty horses and fifty stand of arms, without losing a man.

Admiral Porter reports the capture on Red river of two steamers performing important service for the Confederates. It being impossible to bring the vessels out into the Mississippi, they were destroyed.

A fight took place on the Big Black river, Mississippi, on the 13th inst., resulting in the defeat of the Confederates, who retreated beyond Port Gibson. The Federal loss was fifteen killed and wounded.—[Balt. Sun.]

President Lincoln replied to an address made to him by the Pennsylvania Synod, as follows:—"It has been stated that I have a heavy responsibility resting upon me. I feel it, when I consider the great territory of our country, the large population, with the institutions which have grown up—liberty and religion—to be maintained. And when I reflect, as I do now, the wonder is that this responsibility was placed upon me. I can only do my duty by the assistance of God, and the means which he has supplied, among which you, reverend gentlemen, are noble examples. If God is with us we will succeed, if not we will fail."

The proposals for furnishing the U. S. Subsistence Department with Flour, were opened in Washington yesterday. They were generally for, from \$7.50 to \$7.65 per barrel.—Messrs. Edes, Ross Ray & Bro., Davidson, Shoemaker & Bro., Lyons, Waters, and Darby, of Georgetown, D. C., were among the successful bidders.

Capt. Brady, U. S. Provost Marshal at Harper's Ferry, writes:—"Seven companies were at Charlestown, all of which were captured, only about twenty-five privates and non-commissioned officers, and the commissioned officers, before mentioned, having effected their escape."

Twenty-four confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, lately made their escape from that place.

A lady complained to a London magistrate lately that a young man had sold her two birds with beautiful blue tails. He said the birds were brought from Africa. The tails dropped off in a few hours, however, having been stuck on with sealing wax—the birds were common green finches.